

CHANGE DOMINGO PROTOCOL.

MUCH ALTERED TREATY TO GO BEFORE THE SENATE.

Foreign Committee Reduces It to a Mere Agreement to Adjust the Present Problem—May Be Ratified Sooner Than Expected—Morgan's Demands.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Development today made it pretty apparent that the Santo Domingo protocol, while ultimately may be ratified, will be so amended and changed when it comes before the Senate that the final action that it will be a plain, straightforward agreement to adjust the present pecuniary troubles of the Dominican Republic without committing the United States to any future policy or serve as a guarantee that this Government should act as policeman for Latin-America or a debt-collecting agency in the Western Hemisphere for European nations.

Such rapid progress was made to-day by the Committee on Foreign Relations in revising the protocol that some Senators are beginning to change their view of yesterday that the special session will run into next month. Some are predicting now that it will end next week, but a fair number of their colleagues are still inclined to believe that at least three weeks will be required.

Without division on party lines the Committee on Foreign Relations agreed that the treaty should be amended by striking from the second paragraph of the preamble the declaration that the United States would view "any attempt on the part of governments outside of this hemisphere to oppress or control the destiny of the Dominican Republic as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

It was agreed that it would be impolitic to place in a treaty with any country a bald outline of the Monroe Doctrine, which might be construed in other agencies to apply only to such cases as are covered by the proposed treaty with Santo Domingo.

Two other important changes were made by the committee. One of these was designed to make it clear that the Government should not be regarded as responsible for any future debt of the Dominican Republic and the other that the United States should not undertake to adjust any existing obligation of Santo Domingo unless specifically invited to do so by a foreign government having claims against the republic.

In the two sections of the committee, both long, Senator Morgan of Alabama, the leader of the opposition, had much to say about the likelihood that the protocol in the shape it was submitted to the Senate would lead to the establishment of a United States protectorate over Santo Domingo. He pointed to the statement of the President in his confidential message that the Government has no intention of annexing Santo Domingo, but he wanted assurances that there was an equally definite intention to establish a protectorate. None of the Republican members of the committee was able to give the assurances Mr. Morgan desired, but some of them will see the President and learn his views in that connection.

Verbal changes intended to perfect the treaty and to specify more clearly the respective duties of the United States and Santo Domingo were made by the committee and the proposed amendments were amended was sent to the printing office. The committee print will be again considered to-morrow morning, and it is hoped that it will be ready to be reported to the Senate to-morrow afternoon.

It is probable that the committee will not report the treaty in its original form, but with the verbal changes thought to be necessary, and leaving to the Senate the question of agreeing to ratify the treaty recommended by the President. The committee is trying as far as possible to anticipate amendments that are suggested by Senators, so that when the treaty reaches the Senate it may be considered on the broad grounds of national policy and not as to the particular form of the treaty as it is now.

Senator Bacon of Georgia to-day withdrew his resolution calling for a report from the Committee on Foreign Relations as to the binding force of the protocol now being executed for the payment of the debts of the Santo Domingo Improvement Company of New York. In accordance with the suggestion of several Senators he will submit the resolution amended so that it will call for a report on the general policy of such companies without the Senate's advice and consent.

The discussion in the Senate was informal because the protocol was not properly before the Chamber. It was participated in by Senators Spooner, Teller, Platt and others, in addition to Senator Morgan and Mr. Morgan. Mr. Morgan advocated an investigation into the character of Santo Domingo's debts before entering into any obligation to insure their payment from the customs revenues of the country. He said there was no doubt that a large percentage of the great bulk of the claims against the republic were fraudulent. He said that this Government would be liable if fraudulent debts were paid.

The disposition of many Senators is to out the session short, whether the treaty is ratified or not. They are tired and business calls them home. The struggle against the treaty is quite possible that it may fail of ratification through lack of a quorum of the Senate.

ANDERSON'S NOMINATION IN SENATE TO APPROVE CHOICE OF NEGRO—OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The nomination of Charles W. Anderson, a negro, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York was sent to the Senate to-day, as well as the nomination of Charles H. Treat to be Treasurer of the United States.

It was said by a number of Senators to-day that there will be no opposition to the confirmation of Anderson to be Internal Revenue collector, although Senator Platt wrote to the President to-day that he did not consider the appointment a wise one. He added that he would not interfere any objection to Anderson's confirmation.

The President sent these other nominations to the Secretary of Embassy—John Ridgely Carter of Maryland, at London; to be Second Secretary of Embassy—Craig W. Edwards of New York, at London; to be Third Secretary of Embassy—William H. H. Smith of New York, at Paris; to be Secretary of Legation—Charles S. Wilson of Maine, Greece and Montenegro; to be diplomatic agent in Bulgaria—Henry Butler of Pennsylvania, at Lisbon; to be Secretary of Legation—Thomas Ewing Moore of the District of Columbia, Roumania and Serbia; to be Second Secretary of Legation—William Phillips of Massachusetts, at Pekin; to be United States District Judge—Alston G. Dayton of West Virginia, for the Northern District of West Virginia.

ROOSEVELT MAY DELAY HIS TRIP.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President Roosevelt is doubtful as to the possibility of leaving Washington for his contemplated trip to the Southwest as early as March 27. The date selected some time ago. The return of the Rough Riders was to have been held by the club at the Waldorf-Astoria on April 13, came back yesterday and announced that they had secured promises to speak at the dinner from United States Senators Rayner, Daniel, Carmack, Newlands and Bailey, and Congressman De Armond and Bailey.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The gunboat Comanche has arrived at Pensacola. The hospital ship Solace has sailed from Mare Island to search for a wreck; the destroyer Whipple from Pensacola to Mexico and the distilling ship Arethusa from San Juan for Guantanamo.

WITH TAFT TO THE FAR EAST.

Distinguished Party to Accompany Secretary of War to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The party which will accompany Secretary Taft on his trip to the Philippines this summer will include some of the most prominent men in Congress. Invitations have been sent out by Secretary Taft to thirty or more and a number of favorable responses have been received. Among those who have promised to go are Speaker Cannon, Representative and Mrs. Hill of Mississippi; Representative and Mrs. Sereno Payne of New York; Representative Gillett of Massachusetts and Representative Bourke Cockran of New York.

Senators Allison, Long, Warren and Foster of Louisiana are among the probabilities. There are also others on the list who have not yet responded, many of whom are expected to accept Secretary Taft's invitation and go.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, Mrs. Taft, Miss Mabel Boardman, a Washington society girl and Col. Clarence K. Edwards, chief of the bureau of Insular Affairs, will also go. The party will leave Washington in the latter part of June and will be gone three months, one month on the way to the Philippines, one month there and a month on the return trip.

It is expected that the trip by the legislators through the Philippine Islands will have a wholesome effect on legislation at the next Congress, when various matters of importance pertaining to the Philippines will be up. The Philippines Commission will have complete charge of the party while it is in the archipelago.

The party will leave San Francisco probably on a transport, if not on one of the big Pacific liners, early in July, and will go to the Philippines by way of the Isthmus of Panama. It is expected that Gov. Carter will make arrangements for a big reception at Honolulu. A tour of the principal points of interest in and about Manila will be made and then the main cities of the various islands will be visited. On the homeward trip, there will be opportunity for brief side trips in Japan.

While in Manila Secretary Taft will act upon several matters of importance, particularly the building of the new railway lines in the Philippines.

WHERE IS CLARE FROM?

Not From New York, Says Platt; Not From Massachusetts, Says Lodge.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Arthur J. Clare, who was nominated yesterday for the consulship at Barbados, is a brother-in-law of ex-Insurance Commissioner Louis E. Payn of Chatham, Columbia county, New York. He has been vice-consul there for the last four years and will succeed David W. Wilbur, who was a Representative in Congress from the district which embraces Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie and Ulster counties, New York, and was appointed Consul-General at Singapore at a salary of \$5,500. The Barbados consulship pays \$2,500.

When Mr. Clare's nomination was sent to the Senate it was credited to Massachusetts. Senator Lodge did not know whether Mr. Clare was from New York or Massachusetts, but he made inquiries and found that he was a brother-in-law of Payn's. So Mr. Lodge went to Senator Platt and told him that Mr. Clare should be credited to New York. Outside of the fact that there is no political or personal bond existing between Mr. Platt and Mr. Payn, the senior Senator from New York denied that he had any connection with the nomination of Clare. Payn's brother-in-law credited to New York's quota of Federal appointments, and wasn't a New Yorker at all.

The upshot of the matter was an agreement that the President should withdraw Mr. Clare's nomination and appoint another. Mr. Clare's nomination was unfavorably, merely submitting it to the Senate with the verbal changes thought to be necessary, and leaving to the Senate the question of agreeing to ratify the treaty recommended by the President. The committee is trying as far as possible to anticipate amendments that are suggested by Senators, so that when the treaty reaches the Senate it may be considered on the broad grounds of national policy and not as to the particular form of the treaty as it is now.

NEW FRIEND FOR KERMIT.

Indiana Lad Leaves White House With President's Card of Thanks.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Kermit Roosevelt, the youngest son of the President, became acquainted yesterday with Lohr Teator of Hagerstown, Ind., a boy of about the same age, who came here with his father to attend the inauguration.

The boy brought a letter of introduction to one of the White House clerks, and was introduced to the President's son, and through him to the President. Lohr Teator, the son of the President, and himself, will run for twenty minutes, and presented it to Kermit. The President wrote on a card for the young visitor the following:

"To Lohr Teator, with the thanks of Kermit's father, Theodore Roosevelt."

AN ANDERSON RACE ISSUE.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Somebody asked Senator Platt if he thought the nomination of Charles W. Anderson, colored, for the place of Internal Revenue Collector of the Second New York District, would bring the issue of race before the front of New York. Mr. Platt responded, "I think it will."

Then he had to explain that the issue would be involved in the struggle for Anderson's place in State supervisor of accounts for running race meetings.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDER.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The army order has been issued. Capt. O. W. Bell, Seventh Cavalry, to New York City as quartermaster on the transport Sumner, and Richard J. Lawrence, Third Cavalry, to be retired.

Benjamin A. Poore, Ninth Infantry, now at Jefferson Barracks, to his regiment in the Philippines; Herbert G. Miller, Artillery, to Fort Hunt; and Peter L. Jones, assistant surgeon, to Washington barracks, for temporary duty.

MEN THE MAJOR BOUNCED.

Appointed on Tammany Committees by Chairman Crane.

J. Sergeant Crane, chairman of the general committee of Tammany Hall, announced last night that he had appointed E. A. Croninshield a member of the committee on resolutions, Joseph P. Day, a member of the printing committee, and William B. Schmitt, a member of the committee on public meetings. Messrs. Croninshield and Day were members of the Civil Service Commission, and Schmitt was a member of the McClellan for violating civil service laws, while Mr. Schmitt was discharged for similar reasons from the Park Commissionership of the City of New York.

A MENTION MEN, FOR DR. PARKHURST.

"As far as I am concerned Commissioners McClellan and Woodbury will retain their present offices until the end of my term," said Mayor McClellan yesterday.

CABINET OFFICERS SWORN IN.

CORLEY SOON TO RESIGN THE NATIONAL CHAIRMANSHIP.

Takes the oath of his office in the presence of his family—Changes in his Department—Various Candidates for the Place of Fourth Assistant P.M.G.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—All the members of the Cabinet received new commissions to-day and took the oath of office. When McKinley's first cabinet was sworn in the members assembled in a body and the oath was administered with a good deal of formality. To-day there was no formal ceremony, and the oath was administered to each in his own office.

Secretary Hay sent for William McNeil, the Assistant Librarian of the State Department, who is a notary public, and took the oath in the presence only of Mr. McNeil and Mr. Babcock, Mr. Hay's private secretary.

The oath was administered to Secretary Shaw by a clerk in the Treasury Department. In this case there happened to be a number of visitors in the ante-room of the Secretary's office, and all were invited in.

A notary from the War Department administered the oath to Secretary Taft just before he went to the White House to attend the regular Cabinet meeting. Nearly all the other members of the Cabinet took the oath this afternoon, instead of in the morning.

There was an exception in the case of George B. Cortelyou, however, for he was not already a member of the Cabinet, and it seemed more important for him to qualify before attending the regular Cabinet meeting of the President's official family, which took place at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Cortelyou was sworn in as Postmaster-General in his official at the Post Office Department. The oath was administered by J. E. Roach, the department notary, in the presence of Mr. Cortelyou's immediate family, the retiring Postmaster-General, Mr. Wynne, and a few other persons.

Mr. Cortelyou immediately after being sworn announced that he would soon resign the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee. He says that the committee will then be taken charge of by the Vice-Chairman, Harry S. New of Indianapolis.

Frank H. Hitchcock of Massachusetts, will be nominated to-morrow for the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General. Mr. Hitchcock was connected with the national Republican headquarters in New York during the last campaign. Before that he had served as chief clerk of the Department of Commerce, to which place he was transferred from the Department of Agriculture. There is lively speculation as to who will be given the place of Fourth Assistant.

He has been vice-consul there for the last four years and will succeed David W. Wilbur, who was a Representative in Congress from the district which embraces Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie and Ulster counties, New York, and was appointed Consul-General at Singapore at a salary of \$5,500. The Barbados consulship pays \$2,500.

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FIGHT OVER CHEAP GAS BILL.

MAJORITY OF 1 FOR A MOTION THAT PREVENTED CONSIDERATION OF THE FITZGERALD MEASURE—BELL'S AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS.

ALBANY, March 7.—Two of Odell's tri-umphant legislative leaders again to-day had to go to get their way in shaping legislation. While they secured a majority point still it was only by a bare majority of one, and then because the appeal had been made that a longer session to-day would lead to deferring committee hearings scheduled for this afternoon. It was expected that the Fitzgerald 70 cent gas bill for New York City would be disposed of to-day.

Senator Malby, one of the Odell leaders, was anxious to have the bill reported by the Miscellaneous Corporations Committee, but he was not at all anxious to have it touched to-day. It was a coincidence that on the day that this bill was to come up Big Tim Sullivan paid his first visit of the session to the Legislature. He conferred with the Tammany legislators, and when he was asked about the gas situation said:

"What we want is cheap gas and plenty of it."

The Senate spent a long time in discussing the Elsborg bill providing that Supreme Court Justices in New York county shall be pensioned as official referees. The bill was defeated by a vote of 24 to 20.

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RAINES AND MALBY ALL BUT LOSE SENATE CONTROL.

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